

ITALIAN KING AND QUEEN WELCOMED PRESIDENT WILSON IN ROME TO-DAY WHILE HUGE CROWD CHEERED LUSTILY

The American Party Arrived at 10:25 This Forenoon and Found Sovereign of Italy, Together With the Members of the Government and the Municipality Waiting for Him.

KING ACCEPTS AN INVITATION TO DINE WITH THE WILSONS

PEOPLE'S ENTHUSIASM AT A HIGH PITCH

President Wilson and Wife Were Much Refreshed by the Trip—They Enjoyed Scenery Much of the Time

Rome, Jan. 3.—President Wilson arrived in Rome at 10:25 o'clock this morning. He was received at the station by King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, members of the government and representatives of the local authorities.

An immense crowd welcomed the president with the greatest enthusiasm.

CITIZENSHIP OF ROME.

Will Be Conferred on President Wilson This Evening.

Rome, Jan. 3.—The program arranged for President Wilson's entertainment to-day included a luncheon with Queen Mother Margherita, a reception by the Parliament and a state dinner with King Victor Emmanuel, following the visit to the president of a deputation from the Quirinal.

In the evening the citizenship of Rome will be conferred upon the American executive.

On Saturday there will be a luncheon at the American embassy in honor of the president. This is also the day set for his visit to Pope Benedict and for his reception to Protestant bodies at the American church. He will take dinner with the court. The president expects to leave for Genoa on Sunday and possibly will go to Milan. On Monday he will arrive at Turin, where he will make a short visit, leaving for Paris on Monday night.

The president enjoyed greatly the rest which the trip afforded him. Both he and Mrs. Wilson spent much of their time looking at the scenery.

The press throughout Italy to-day publishes eulogistic articles regarding President Wilson and the United States, virtually all of the newspapers devoting their entire front page to the visit of the American president.

ITALIAN KING ACCEPTS.

Invitation to Dine with the Wilsons at Ambassador Page's.

Rome, Jan. 3.—King Victor Emmanuel has accepted an invitation to have luncheon with President Wilson and family at the residence of Ambassador Page on Friday.

BONFIRES GREETED WILSON.

Were Burning at Various Places Along Route to Rome.

Pisa, Thursday, Jan. 2.—When Pisa was reached by the presidential special train to-night, Mr. Wilson and his party had retired. Count Di Celleri, Italian ambassador at Washington, and Thomas Nelson Page, American ambassador to Italy, descended to the station platform and conversed with officials. The people had been asked not to disturb the president by cheering, when the train passed through towns and cities.

Bonfires, lighted in honor of Mr. Wilson, have been seen at many places along the way.

GIVEN FLOWERS AT TURIN.

Pres. Wilson Chatted with English-Speaking Italians There.

Genoa, Thursday, Jan. 2, p. m. (by the Associated Press).—President Wilson's journey to Rome took him through the Maritime Alps and over the Piedmont plains. At the Franco-Italian border when the train stopped at the frontier station, the president exercised and bought some picture postcards on sale in the picturesque village. He was cheered by the Italian troops on his crossing the border and at all the stations at which the train made daylight stops.

At Turin, his first important stop, the president shook hands with many English-speaking Italians, who presented him with flowers.

MUCH SHOOTING IN MUNICH.

Nine Persons Reported Wounded in Street Disturbances.

Berlin, Thursday, Jan. 2. (by the Associated Press).—Munich newspapers of this morning's date, received here, publish extended reports of shooting in the streets of the city on New Year's eve. Nine persons are declared to have been wounded, while the accounts state that the rioters used hand grenades against the police and threw similar missiles at the front of the Catholic society building.

The newspapers declare that the lawless element has many weapons.

SEARCHING FOR BODIES OF CZAR AND FAMILY

Walls of Room Where They Were Confined Carry 35 Bullets and Marks Made by Bayonets.

Paris, Jan. 3.—Prince Lvoff, the former Russian premier, from whom Foreign Minister Pichon obtained information of the massacre of the imperial family as related in the Chamber of Deputies last week, informs the Journal that he learned the details from a judge who made an investigation of the deaths. The prince quotes the judge as saying: "I left nothing to chance, and although some points are not yet cleared up, I consider that the chances are ninety-five out of a hundred that the imperial family was massacred."

Prince Lvoff says the judge wept as he told him that they had found on the walls of the room where the family had been confined marks of thirty-five revolver bullets and many cuts which had been made by bayonets. Blood was drying everywhere on the wooden floor. The judge was searching for the bodies, which had not yet been found when Prince Lvoff left Ekaterinburg several months ago.

PRELIMINARY PEACE CONFERENCE JAN. 13

The Four Great Allies Are Expected to Meet in Paris to Arrange the Initial Details.

Paris, Jan. 3.—The peace conference, or rather a preliminary conference between the four great allies, probably will open on Jan. 13, the morning newspapers say. The secretaries of the conference will be Paul Duttasta, French ambassador to Switzerland, and Philippe Berthelot of the French foreign office, it is stated.

DRAFTING THE SCHEDULES.

For the American and National League Season of 1919.

French Liek, Ind., Jan. 3.—Members of the schedule committee of the two major leagues were here to-day to draft the 1919 playing schedules of the National and American leagues. The two leagues already have agreed to open the season April 23 and will play 140 games each, instead of the usual 154 games, during the season. It is understood that no details of the schedules worked out here will be made public until after their adoption at the joint meeting of the leagues to be held in New York Jan. 16.

VOTE TO RESUME WORK.

General Electric Co. Workers at Pittsfield, Mass.

Pittsfield, Mass., Jan. 3.—The several thousand employees of the General Electric company of this city, who have been on strike for over two weeks, voted this morning to return to work to-morrow morning. This action is taken as a result of the decision of the General Electric workers at Schenectady to return to their duties to-morrow, since the war labor board has promised to take up their grievances if they go back to their employment.

STRIKE AT BRISTOL, CONN.

Moulders in Foundry Want 10 Per Cent Increase.

Bristol, Conn., Jan. 3.—The Andrew Terry Malleable Iron foundry in Terryville is closed by absence of between 180 and 200 moulders, who demand 10 per cent increase in wages, which has been refused.

The company has been working on sub-contracts for factories which have had government work and which have been cancelled.

SERVICE MEN RESUME COLLEGE.

About 100 Were Present at Reopening of Wesleyan.

Middletown, Conn., Jan. 3.—Wesleyan university resumed its courses to-day. About 100 men who have been in active service have returned. To-morrow night the Connecticut alumni will welcome the undergraduate body at a gathering in Fayerweather gymnasium. Undergraduate activities are under way. The swimming and basketball teams will have winter schedules of games.

ADVOCATED SINKING ALL SHIPS.

Rear Admiral Rodman Favored That Action on German Prizes.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—Destruction of all capital ships of the German navy, surrendered to the allies was recommended to the House naval affairs committee to-day by Rear Admiral Rodman, who commanded the American fleet in the North sea during the war.

PASSENGERS EJECTED CARMEN AND RAN CARS

Crowds of Men and Boys Objected to Paying 7-Cent Fare on the Street Cars at Denver and Started Every Car in the System.

Denver, Col., Jan. 3.—After street car service had been completely suspended for six and a half hours here last night because of demonstrations by crowds of men and boys who objected to the collection of a seven-cent fare, service was resumed early to-day on regular schedule. Whether it would continue depends, company officials said, on adequate police protection.

The trouble last night began when homebound workmen in the stockyards district refused to pay more than a five-cent fare, ejected the trainmen, and ran the cars into the city. As incoming cars reached the business district, they became stalled and within one hour every car in the city was lined up on down town streets.

OVER 100 ALARMS DUE TO PUSHING FURNACES

Cold Blast Causes Chicago People to Go to Extraordinary Means to Get Heat.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—Chicagoans hurried to work to-day in a temperature of four degrees below zero, with assurance from the weather forecaster that it would be colder before it became warmer. Icy sidewalks caused many injuries from falls.

Frigid weather prevailed throughout the middle west, practically every state reporting the lowest temperatures of the winter.

During the forenoon the mercury made a further drop to seven degrees below zero. One hundred fire alarms were called in since last night, due mostly to overheated furnaces and flues.

MICHIGAN SHIVERED.

Whole State Attacked by East-Bound Cold Wave.

Detroit, Jan. 3.—The east-bound cold wave struck lower Michigan early to-day and sent temperatures below the zero mark at several points. The coldest point in the lower peninsula reporting to-day to the local weather bureau was Grayling, with a mark of 8 below.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY SERVICE UNDECIDED

Sec. Baker Said That the Question Would Not Be Settled Until Peace Conference Concludes Its Work.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—No decision has been reached by the war department on the question of universal military service. Secretary Baker told the House military committee to-day, and he indicated no definite project for a permanent military establishment would be presented to Congress until the peace conference had concluded its work.

When asked whether it would be necessary to keep a large force in Europe for at least two years, the secretary said: "We hope that is not true; we are not planning for it."

He said 700,000 men had been discharged from the army since the armistice was signed and that another million men would be discharged within the next five weeks.

DISCRIMINATION ALLEGED.

Philadelphia Wants to Know Why Its Port Was Not Recognized.

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.—Government investigation of alleged discrimination against Philadelphia as a port of shipment for overseas supplies and for disembarkation of troops is urged in a report adopted by the local board of trade and submitted to George S. Webster, director of the department of wharves, docks and ferries.

"Philadelphia and Boston alone, of all the principal ports in the country, have not been represented on the shipping control committee of the United States shipping board, notwithstanding that such representation has been earnestly urged," said the report, "and neither of these ports has received what is believed to be its proper allotment of government overseas freight."

REJECTS BAKER'S PLAN; SUPPORTS CONTRACTS

Senate Military Committee By Unanimous Vote Favorably Reported Hitchcock Bill to Legalize Informal War Contracts and Place Adjustment in Hands of a Commission.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—By unanimous vote the Senate military committee to-day rejected Secretary Baker's recommendations for legislation to validate informal war contracts and authorize their adjustment by the war department, and ordered favorably reported Senator Hitchcock's bill, introduced yesterday, legalizing such contracts, but placing adjustment in the hands of a non-interested commission.

WOULD-BE BURGLAR SHOT.

Bearing Two Wounds, He Eluded Pursuers for an Hour.

New Britain, Conn., Jan. 3.—Salvatore Mangifera, aged 22, of 210 Front street, Hartford, Conn., was shot and seriously injured this morning by Officer John Stadler, following an attempted burglary on East Main street. Mangifera was arrested at 3:30 o'clock, after an hour's pursuit by the local police and removed to the hospital, where it was found that one bullet had lodged in his stomach and another had pierced his right breast.

SAILORS COME TO THE RESCUE

Are Taking Off 2,500 Soldiers Held Prisoners by the Sea

WORK CARRIED ON WITH GREAT SKILL

The Northern Pacific Is Still Held Fast in the Sand

Fire Island, N. Y., Jan. 3.—The navy, which carried them overseas, set itself to-day with brilliant success to the task of returning safely to American soil the veterans from foreign battlefields who have been held prisoner since Wednesday morning off this desolate coast on the stranded boys in blue manning submarine chasers, power launches and whaleboats in a tumbling surf, came alongside the helpless liner and transported the soldiers at the rate of 300 or 400 an hour to waiting cruisers and destroyers standing just beyond the danger zone of sand bars and breakers. At noon 900 men had been transhipped and one destroyer had started for New York with a load of rescued.

Kiwi-clad men who had gripped with the enemy or who had endured months of mist and mud in European training camps, classed as a lack the adventure which took them in a driving rain down the slippery sides of the Northern Pacific to the bobbing rescue craft. With an off-shore breeze affording a lee to landward, the sailors worked methodically, the four submarine chasers taking turns at the side of the big vessel and receiving 150 men at a load, while the twenty motor launches carried ten to twenty. It was cold, wet work, spray-drenched the men in the boats, which rose on the crest of the incoming waves and then dived into the troughs, disappearing from the view of the observers on shore. Not an accident, however, marked the morning's work.

While the transshipping was in progress coast guards stood ready to launch their life boats, but the skill of the navy men was equal to every emergency in the treacherous beach waters. The Northern Pacific remained fast in the sands with a slight list to seaward which held the rope ladders snugly against her camouflaged sides and made comparatively easy the descent into the boats.

THOUSAND SOLDIERS ALREADY TAKEN OFF

Navy Department Officials Try to Alay Any Alarm Felt For Safety of the Transport.

New York, Jan. 3.—Information that approximately one thousand troops, including some of the wounded, had been removed from the American transport Northern Pacific, aground at Fire Island, was received by navy department officials here at 10:30 a. m. to-day. This indicated that fewer than 1,500 soldiers remained on board, and the work of removing these in small boats and with the breeches buoy was progressing favorably, it was stated.

The position of the transport was declared to be virtually unchanged, notwithstanding the continued pounding of the seas. Repairs had been made which prevented further water from entering the holds, a message from the ship said.

TO RELEASE MOORE IN BOMB CASE

Philadelphia Authorities Decide That He Had Nothing to Do with Blowing Up Houses of Prominent Men.

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.—Edward Moore, suspect in the bomb explosions Monday night, probably will be released to-day or to-morrow by the police.

Detectives say the investigation has clearly proven his innocence of complicity in the bomb plot. He was arrested Tuesday, and the following day was held under a technical charge for a further hearing Monday.

The inquiry directed against Moore as a principal in the explosions, the police says, has only disclosed he was a revolutionist, an enemy of the government and a leader in agitations against the operation of the selective draft.

The collapse of the suspicion against Moore, who is 56 years old, leaves the police with but scant clues to the perpetrators of the bomb outrages.

"SUNSET" DIVISION ORDERED HOME

Men from Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming Will Return to United States Soon.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—Practically the entire 41st division (Sunset) was included in a list of units announced to-day by the war department as assigned for early convoy from France. In all, more than 500 officers and 16,000 men of the Sunset division, comprising troops from Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, were ordered home.

To-day's list also includes the 101st, 104th, 304th, 306th trench mortar batteries; 301st water tank train, and 142d aero squadron.

LODGE MAKES DENIAL.

That Republicans Were Trying to Embarrass Pres. Wilson.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Republican leader, replied to and denied in the Senate to-day the charge made yesterday by Senator Lewis of Illinois, Democrat, that the Republicans were attempting to embarrass President Wilson abroad and prevent unity in the Senate. He declared peace negotiations should be completed as quickly as possible, and every day's delay made it more difficult to make peace with Germany.

THREE PORTS FEEL EMBARGO

All Classes of Freight for Overseas Were Restricted To-day

PIERS ARE LOADED TO THEIR CAPACITY

Order Affects Foodstuff Intended for American Troops Abroad

New York, Jan. 3.—Shipments of all classes of freight, and particularly foodstuffs intended for American troops abroad and Europe's starving people, was embargoed from other parts of the country through the ports of Boston, Philadelphia and New York, for export, by order of the federal food administration to-day.

Food and supplies are accumulated on the piers of New York to such an extent that it is impossible for it to be hauled or for cargo space to be provided for its transportation abroad. Similar conditions are declared to exist in Boston and Philadelphia, with the situation becoming more serious.

Three principal causes are assigned. One is the strike of freight handlers, which was reported to be spreading to-day. Another was a disposition on the part of ship owners to put their vessels in drydock upon being relieved from the war strain, instead of continuing the ships in trade. Still another was the holiday season, with consequent decrease in labor facilities regardless of existing strike conditions.

Regarding the ship situation it was declared that vessels for use by the food administration had not become available in the tonnage that had been expected and that other vessels expected to arrive in New York, Boston and Philadelphia had been delayed by storms.

The embargo began yesterday on shipments from interior points to New York over the New York Central railroad, due to a strike by freight handlers. The labor trouble was largely on the New Jersey side of the port, but to-day its scope broadened and virtually every pier here was affected from which freight is loaded for export. This freight reaches New York over nearly every railroad in the north Atlantic rail traffic division.

The freight handlers have been receiving 42 cents an hour for a ten-hour day. Their demand now is 50 cents an hour for an eight-hour day, with time and a half overtime pay for the ninth and tenth hours.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION EXPRESSES SURPRISE

Had Received No Notification That Food Supplies for Europe Had Not Been Moving Satisfactorily.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—Officials at the food administration, the railroad administration and the shipping board to-day professed ignorance of embargoes announced by officials in New York on the movement of export freight to New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

At the food administration it was asserted that supplies for shipment abroad had been moving satisfactorily and if reason for an embargo had arisen no notice had been given headquarters here. Shipping board officials declared that lack of shipping could not be responsible.

VOTING ON PROPOSAL TO RESUME WORK

Thousands of Employees of General Electric Co. at Schenectady, N. Y., Have Received Word That National War Labor Board Will Take Charge.

Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 3.—While striking union workers of the General Electric company were voting to-day on a proposal to resume work to-morrow, General Manager G. E. Emmons issued the following statement:

"The works will not be open for the return of strikers Saturday morning and will not be open until Monday morning at the earliest."

This was the first formal statement from Mr. Emmons since the strike began on Dec. 20. It occasioned considerable discussion, as Mr. Emmons, during previous labor difficulties at the plant, has always referred to the operatives as "employees" and not as "strikers."

The strikers were voting to-day on the proposal to resume work to-morrow as a result of the receipt last night of a telegram from the national war labor board, saying that the board would take charge of the situation if the employees would return to work immediately. To-day's vote will be canvassed by the metal trades council, the central body, at 7:30 to-night.

At a meeting of the council last night recommendations were made to the workers in Erie, Fort Wayne and Pittsfield to concur in the war board's proposal.

SIX U. S. DESTROYERS ARRIVE AT BOSTON

Big Demonstration Given the Vessels on Their Unexpected Arrival—They Were Well Inside the Harbor Before Their Identity Was Discovered.

Boston, Jan. 3.—The arrival of six destroyers from duty in foreign waters caused a big demonstration on the waterfront to-day. The coming of the war ships had not been officially announced, and they were well inside the harbor before they were discovered. Immediately bells and whistles joined in a din which lasted until the destroyers reached the navy yard. The incoming vessels were the Stephens, Jenkins, Cessin, Conyngham, Trippe and Pauling, all of which had been in overseas service for many months.

HAD VARIED EXPERIENCE.

Wagoner Ernest E. Gustafson Writes Sister of His Promotion.

Wagoner Ernest E. Gustafson of the American expeditionary forces in France writes his sister, Mrs. Aaron Gustafson of Washington street an interesting account of his experiences in France for a year, telling of his promotion to wagoner as of being employed in various capacities. His letter is as follows:

Luxemburg, Thanksgiving Day. Dear Sister and Family: Well, it is now some time since you heard from me and I guess it is some time since I heard from you, but I am well and enjoying good health same as usual. As you might see on top, I have moved up since last time I wrote.

Well, the censor rules have eased up now so we can tell a little of what we have been doing, so here goes. We landed in Brest on Nov. 12 and stayed on the boat for five days, then we shipped up St. Nazaire and stayed there two weeks, was there last Thanksgiving.

Then they shipped us to Langres which is below Paris, over towards the Swiss border. This is the 29th engineers headquarters and we are doing surveying, map-making, and painting, etc.

I stayed there two weeks then six of us were shipped back to St. Nazaire to assemble automobiles. We were at St. Nazaire last Christmas and New Year's day. We stayed there for about three weeks, then I was taken sick with a light attack of pneumonia and was in the hospital for over two weeks, and then shipped back to the company.

Stayed there about two weeks then I was sent to Chaumont to do work there; translated the Scandinavian Press. Stayed there three months. That was a swell job, but I didn't like it and finally got back to the company. Then I got to driving a truck and being doing that since. Have been all over France. I don't know how many times I have been up to St. Nazaire. I guess four times since.

The first time I went up close to lines was in July when the marines started the Hun back out of the Belleau wood. I was in there for five days. Now let me tell you that was some hot place to be. Since then I have been up close, I don't know how many times, mostly around Verdun and Toul fronts.

Now, since the Germans signed the armistice two or three dozen of us are attached to the 3d army, the Germans are right close behind the German lines, following them up. I guess we are going to Coblenz and stay there for some time.

We started out from Toul and the old No Man's land above Verdun to obtain some sights of destruction up through there, and we could have got some good souvenirs all the way up through there, but we have no place to carry them, but I got a few new ones. We have been here for a few days and it certainly is some place. People here are awful nice to the American soldiers. Last night another fellow and I met an old lady on the street and she invited us to her home to sleep in her house and of course we accepted and she wants us to come up there and sleep every night. Some bed up there: "Oh, joy. Just like heaven" after sleeping in trucks. It has been pretty cold, but if the weather only keeps dry we can get along pretty well as we have plenty of blankets. Well, we had a fairly good Thanksgiving dinner to-day. Of course we can't expect a whole lot on a trip like this. It is quite a proposition to move an army ahead with supplies and all.

I think I have done well this time and hope to be home next Thanksgiving. Will write with best regards to all and everybody. I know, and best wishes for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year to the whole family.

Wag. Ernest E. Anderson.

THINGS SPEEDING UP

For the Green and Holler Theatricals Next Week.

That the Green and Holler Dramatic Monopole is making grand preparations for the theatricals to be held at the Barre opera house next week, Thursday and Friday nights, with partial proceeds for the City hospital, is indicated by the following special delivery letter received in Barre to-day:

Squag Holler, Jan. Three. Missus M. Mackay, Barre. Respected Madam: Bein as haow we haint heered nuffin from Jimmie senos our 2 letters, we be goin tew edrress 1 tew his hum.

Now we dont fele jes respectubel ovur this kind of tretment, an bi crucky of Jimmie kaint pay mor extensum tew his bizness corakondence we'll git Carol White or Oak Hollistur ter giv him a free corse on soshul manners.

Naow ef Hoz Merce, Gramp Cutler, Alfalfa Jackson, Wm. Duthie, S. Smith frum Traxot hill an tothers be willin ter dew their chores erley an git down tew practice evry nite, it is up to Jimmie tew git them city departments and counsil lined up.

Ez yu knaoe, thar hez bin consubribule changin erbaout heer at the Green lately, an ef kinder upset us weth the hollidays, butt naxter that Sammie Gladden hez takin up his graveyard duty, an Zeke Tobin is boss of the Hand Pump & Tub company, things be boomim.

Sammie sez of the undrakers will be kinder decent and the docters take a vacashun, he'll hev time ter help make a whakin sukses of Hy Merce's big Release. An alser, of sum free-freedom sit fire ter the res of Callone Rayon, an art muscum on Main St. Zeke Tobin sez he'll be thar weth bells on.

These boys be goin ter enounce a tick-et sellin plan tew the publik on a day er so.

Naow Missus Mackay, yu kin see that Jimmie hez git tew be up an counil heer the end of the weke, an we want yer help in gettin him unlimbered. Yores weth respect.

FUNERAL OF M. C. VEINO.

Was Held from His Late Home on the East Hill Yesterday Afternoon.

The funeral of Milford C. Veino, who died Monday, was held at his home on the east hill yesterday afternoon, there being a large attendance of relatives and friends, among the number being the Cobble Hill grange. Rev. F. L. Goodspeed of the Congregational church was the officiating clergyman. The bearers were two sons, Nathan N. Veino and Roger C. Veino; a brother, J. F. Veino, Leander Grant, P. G. Bailey and H. J. Carr. Interment was in Hope cemetery.

DEFENSE ASKED FOR DISMISSAL

After State Had Rested Its Case in Williams Trial

COURT PROMISED DECISION LATER

State Had Introduced Official Report of Accused Officer

After the state had introduced in evidence to-day, under objection of the defense, the reports of the bank commissioner of Vermont for the years 1910-12-14 and '17 on the accounts of the state auditor, the state rested its case and was immediately followed by a petition by the respondent's attorneys for dismissal of counts one, two and seven of the indictment on the ground that the state had failed to substantiate its charge by introducing as evidence the reports of Commissioner F. C. Williams, who is being tried for malfeasance in failing to make report.

After that the defense petitioned for the wiping out of counts three, four, five and six of the indictment, because the state had referred in them to "certain vouchers" which were declared to be fraudulent, without stating specifically which vouchers were so declared.

This action of the defense lived up to what had been a rather dull day in Washington county court. The 1910 report of the bank commissioner read as follows: "I examined the auditor's accounts as required by law and found them correct. The system of accounts is excellent and full information with relation to all accounts required by law to be obtained by the auditor is easily obtainable."

The defense objected to the introduction of official documents as evidence. Immediately, however, on the state's resting its case, the respondent's attorneys asked for a quashing of important parts of the indictment, as above related.

F. S. Pratt occupied a short time this morning, amplifying his statements of yesterday afternoon about the methods of making up the accounts. He used the ledger and explained the footings which appear in the middle of the page and showed how the footings were carried forward from year to year in some instances and how, in others, they were not carried forward. The footings, which really became balances, were carried forward at some places.

In referring to the orders drawn by Graham on the state treasury, he said that the whole amount during the time that Williams was bank commissioner was \$96,700.31, while the total credits, as shown by the vouchers against the orders in the same period, was \$82,657.98. In 1914 and 1915 the orders over-vouchered to an amount of \$809.16 for the two years. This amount taken from the difference between the orders and the vouchers left \$14,042.33, which, it was claimed, is the total overdraft made in those years by Graham and which it is alleged Williams should have found.

The state tried to show that Mr. Pratt knew how the disbursement sheet should be made up, but the defense contended on ground that the law records showed for themselves. In cross-examination the defense showed that the accounts should balance if all receipts were at hand, that they did not check up and that the vouchers might have been removed when Pratt examined the books.

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